SOCIAL STUDIES 8 LEARNING OUTCOMES

THE GERMAN KINGDOMS

After the fall of Rome, kingdoms began to be established in Northern Europe. They were a mix of Roman and Germanic peoples. By c. 800 A.D., Charles the Great (or <u>Charlemagne</u>) had created the largest kingdom in northern Europe (see p. 43 of Patterns of Civilization I). He helped create a new civilization in western Europe based on German traditions and some old Roman ideas.

1. The Early Middle Ages

THE AGE OF CHARLEMAGNE

TOPIC

Life in the Early Middle Ages

LEARNING OUTCOMES -describe how societies preserve identity, transmit culture, and adapt to change

-identify factors that influenced the development of civilizations

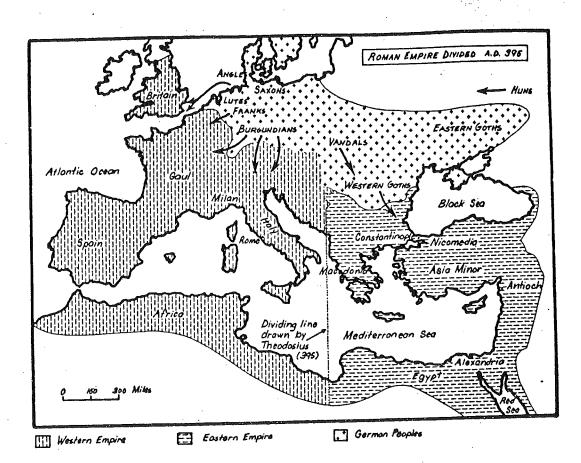
-assess the impact of contact, conflict, and conquest on civilizations

ACTIVITIES

(2)

complete Worksheet "Christianity Developed" complete Worksheet "The German Kingdoms: Supporting Generalization"

Read-chapter and answer the questions on p. 45.





	The German Kingdo	ms: Supporting	g Generalizations	S.
are vali	owing statements are generalizations that refer to pad generalizations—that is, they are supported by suffect to each valid generalization. Then list the facts to	ficient facts. Others a	re invalid. Write	· .
1.	As a result of Viking invasions, most of Europe b	ecame Christian.		····
	Facts:			
·				
2.	The Frankish kings made military conquests.			
	Facts:			•
	racis.			
				
3.	The Christian victory at the battle of Tours ended	Muslim influence in	Europe.	
	Facts:	 		
				
4.	Charlemagne created a strong central government.			
•	Facts:			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				.
5.	Charlemagne supported education.			
	Facts:			
c	Charlemagne supported Christianity.			•
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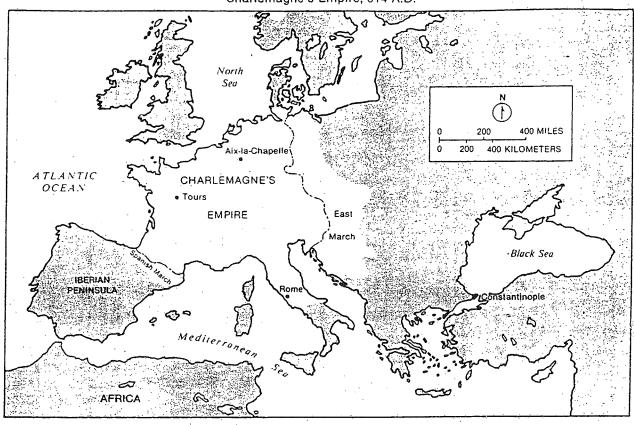
Name

Christianity Developed

Reading Graphic Aids

Study this map of Charlemagne's empire and then answer the questions below.

Charlemagne's Empire, 814 A.D.



- 1. The northernmost city shown here was Charlemagne's capital. What was it?
- 2. What four bodies of water shown here formed borders of the empire?
- 3. Marches were defense districts. How many marches are shown on this map?
- 4. What names were given to the defense districts?
- 5. About how many miles did Charlemagne travel from his capital to Rome?
- 6. About how many kilometers was it from the northernmost point to the southernmost point of

Charlemagne's empire?_____

- 7. About how many miles was it from the city of Tours to the Spanish March?
- 8. The Spanish March lay between the empire and what area of land?